

Is Sedna a dwarf planet?

Sedna (minor-planet designation: 90377 Sedna) is a dwarf planet in the outermost reaches of the Solar System, orbiting the Sun beyond the orbit of Neptune. Discovered in 2003, the planetoid's surface is one of the reddest known among Solar System bodies.

Where is Sedna located?

Observe the location of the orbit of "Sedna" (red) in relation to the rest of the solar system. Location of the orbit of Sedna (red) in relation to the rest of the solar system. Sedna, small body in the outer solar system that may be the first discovered object from the Oort cloud.

Could Sedna be a passing star?

Given its extremely elliptical orbit and the fact that Sedna remains far beyond the gravitational influence of Neptune (which shapes the orbits of many other distant objects), some astronomers have proposed the presence of an undiscovered planet or a passing star in our solar system's distant past.

Why is Sedna still in orbit?

One popular theory is that when the solar system was forming, traveling space objects pulled the minor planet with their gravity and large, but currently undiscovered, space bodies now hold Sedna in its current orbit. The planetoid takes roughly 10,500 years to complete one journey around the sun.

How is Sedna classified?

Beside its physical classification, Sedna is categorised according to its orbit. The Minor Planet Center, which officially catalogs the objects in the Solar System, designates Sedna only as a trans-Neptunian object (as it orbits beyond Neptune), as does the JPL Small-Body Database.

Could a super-Earth planet explain Sedna's orbits?

Caltech researchers Konstantin Batygin and Brown have hypothesized the existence of a super-Earth planet in the outer Solar System, Planet Nine, to explain the orbits of a group of extreme trans-Neptunian objects that includes Sedna. This planet would be perhaps 6 times as massive as Earth.

Sedna (minor-planet designation: 90377 Sedna) is a dwarf planet in the outermost reaches of the Solar System, orbiting the Sun beyond the orbit of Neptune. Discovered in 2003, the planetoid's surface is one of the reddest known among Solar System bodies.

Sedna, small body in the outer solar system that may be the first discovered object from the Oort cloud. Sedna was discovered in 2003 by a team of American astronomers at Palomar Observatory on Mount Palomar, California.

Sedna (minor-planet designation 90377 Sedna) is a dwarf planet in the outer reaches of the Solar System. Spectroscopy has revealed that Sedna's surface composition is similar to those of some other trans-Neptunian objects, being largely a mixture of ...

Sedna. The model of the dwarf planet Sedna, created by Antero Koskitalo, was inaugurated in 2005 at the science centre "Teknikens Hus" located in Luleå; in northern Sweden, not far from the arctic circle. In arctic mythology, Sedna represented the "goddess of the frozen seas" from where she supplied the eskimos with seals and whales.

Sedna, officially designated as 90377 Sedna is a dwarf planet candidate in the outermost reaches of the Solar System discovered in 2003. Spectroscopy has revealed that Sedna's surface composition is largely a mixture of water, methane, and ...

Was Sedna a castaway from the Oort Cloud, a remnant of the solar system's creation, or a rogue from a distant star, captured by our Sun's gravitational siren call? Could it be the missing link in our planetary family, a bridge between the ...

Given its extremely elliptical orbit and the fact that Sedna remains far beyond the gravitational influence of Neptune (which shapes the orbits of many other distant objects), some astronomers have proposed the presence of an undiscovered planet or a passing star in our solar system's distant past.

Given its extremely elliptical orbit and the fact that Sedna remains far beyond the gravitational influence of Neptune (which shapes the orbits of many other distant objects), some astronomers have proposed the ...

